

ACC

most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*
ACCEPTANCE. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Covel.*

ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *accept.*] This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.
 Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to let forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.
 Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first man-slayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i.*

3. The state of being acceptable, regard.
 Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education, § 53.*

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.
 As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.
 Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentl. Sermon.*

AN ACCEPTER. *n. f.* [from *accept.*] The person that accepts.
ACCEPTILATION. *n. f.* [from *acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION. [from *acceptio*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptio* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCESS. *n. f.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*, in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *aces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.
 There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;
 And here th' unnavigable lake extends;
 O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
 No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd. Æneid vi.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.
 When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
 We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
 Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 2.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
 And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryd. Æn. vii. l. 209.*
 He grants what they besought;
 Instructed, that to God is no *access*
 Without Mediator, whose high office now
 Moses in figures bears. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 239.*

3. Encrease, enlargement, addition.
 The gold was accumulated, and store treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 10.*

Not think superfluous their aid;
 I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy light
 More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The reputation
 Of virtuous actions pass, if not kept up
 With an *access*, and fresh supply, of new ones,
 Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACC

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns of fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make *accesses*. *Hud. p. iii. cant. ii.*
 More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hud. p. iii. cant. ii.*
ACCESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being *accessary*.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs.
ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense. As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker, b. iii. § 3.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *accessibilis*, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.
 In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been racked and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCESSION. *n. f.* [from *accessio*, Lat. *accessio*, Fr.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.
 There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift on the Contest in Athens and Rome.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons, ii. p. 37.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares
 Against my late *accession* to the wars?
 Does not the fool perceive his argument
 Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.
ACCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an *accessory*.

ACCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; Additional.
 In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

ACCESSORY. *n. f.* [from *accessorius*, Lat. *accessorius*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.

1. Applied to persons.
 A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof, for his presence makes him also a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated.

Accessory after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Covel.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser's State of Ire.*
 But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
 On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still before *accessories* do abide
 A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*
 Now were all transform'd
 Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
 To his bold riot. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 520.*

2. Applied

ACC

2. Applied to things.
 An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe's Pervergon Juris Canonici.*

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [a corruption of *accidens*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
 And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor the Water-poet.*
ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [from *accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.
 If she were but the body's *accident*,
 And her sole being did in it subsist,
 As white in snow, she might herself absent.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.
 The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what compounds of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and accidents. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.
 General laws are like general rules in physics, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

The flood, and other accidents of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*
 Thus we rejoice'd, but soon our joy is turn'd
 Into perplexity, and new amazement.

For whether is he gone? What *accident*
 Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained, b. i.*
 And trivial accidents shall be forborn,
 That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryd. Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by accident. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTAL. *n. f.* [from *accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts's Logick.*
ACCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.
 A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.
 Thy fin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*
 So shall you hear
 Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;
 Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause. *Shaksp. Ham.*

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's presence of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify adventitious.
 Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,
 That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
 Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.
 Other needful points of public matters, no less concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* better, and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.
ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [from *accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for recipient. *Diët.*
TO ACCITE. *v. a.* [from *accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
 No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,
 Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shaksp. Henry IV. Vol. I.*

ACC

ACCLAM. *n. f.* [from *acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise or acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,
 Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 397.*
 The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
 With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryd. Fables.*

ACCLAMATION. *n. f.* [from *acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker, b. v. § 29.*
 Gladly then he mix'd
 Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
 With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
 That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one
 Return'd, not lost. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 23.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and to be uttered does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be uttered to their destruction with panegyric and *acclamation*. *South. Ser.*

ACCLIVITY. *n. f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLIVOUS. *adj.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.
TO ACCLIV. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.
 At the well-head the purest streams arise;
 But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
 And with uncumely weeds the gentle wave *acclivs*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use.
 They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accliv'd* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a coil about; to buffle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.
 About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
 With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
 The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
 They did about their business sweat, and forely toil'd. *Fairy Q.*

ACCOLENT. *n. f.* [from *accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.
ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [from *accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion. *Watts's Logick.*

TO ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [from *accommodare*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind.
 These three,
 Three thousand confident, in act as many;
 For three performers are the file, when all
 The rest do nothing; with this word stand, stand;
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
 With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
 A distaff to a lance) gilded pale looks. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.
 He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world. *Locke.*

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [from *accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate* for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate* to the end. *L'Estrange.*
 God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination. *Tillotson's Sermon v.*

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.
ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from *accommodatio*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.
 2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment.
 The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Adaptation, fitness; with the particle *to*.
 The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions.